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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The Pentagon barred the reading of a large number of scientific papers at a recent conference in San Diego at which Soviet scientists were present. Story on Page 12.

The State Department has modified procedures for monitoring the activities of visiting Chinese scholars on U.S. campuses. Story on Page 12.

College enrollment is up 1 per cent nationwide this fall, the Education Department projects, despite deliberate plans by some institutions to limit admissions. Story on Page 11.

The bitterness of the political conflict in the Middle East has spilled over into debates among American scholars who specialize in Middle Eastern studies. Story on Page 6.

Political scientists are increasingly being called as expert witnesses in court cases on social issues—and some are not happy about the trend. Story on Page 8.

An animal-protection bill under consideration by a Congressional committee could hinder scientific research. Story on Page 13.

Reaction is mixed to new magazines and newspapers devoted exclusively to sports programs at individual universities. Story on Page 17.

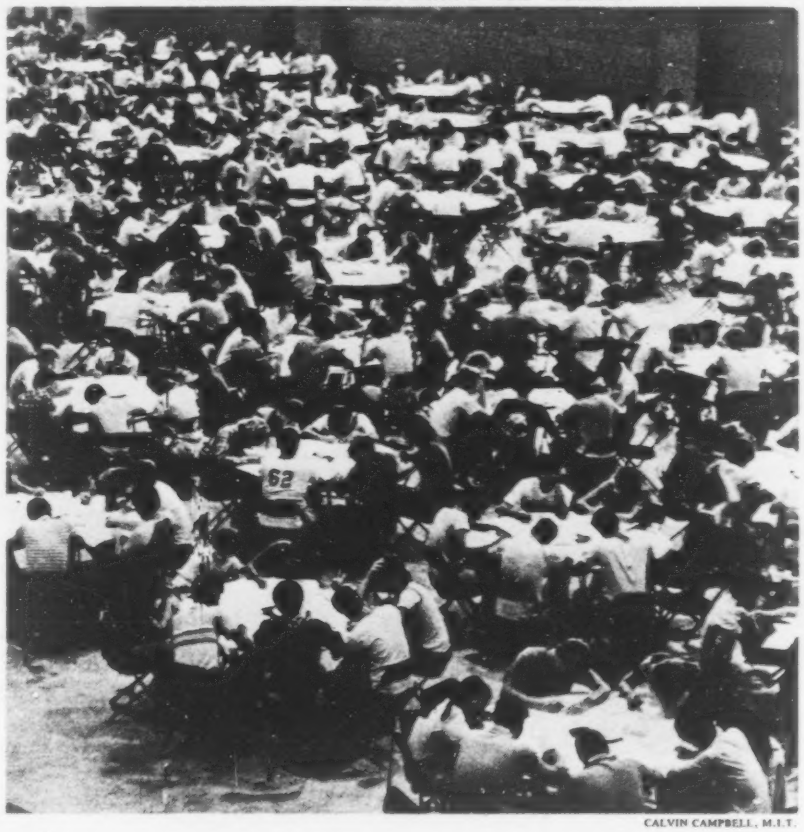
A Labor Party plan for higher education in Great Britain calls for open admissions at all universities, including Oxford and Cambridge. Story on Page 20.

Like the city it is in, the American University of Beirut is struggling to get back on its feet following the departure of the P.L.O. Story on Page 21.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

Athletics	17-19
Books	27-30
Bulletin Board	36-55
Calendar of Events	33-35
Canadian News	25
Deadlines	35
Deaths	33
Fact-File	10
Gazette	33
Grants	33
Ideas	26
International News	20-25
Letters	31-32
Marginalia	2
News in Brief	2-3
Notes on Computers	3
Opinion	31-32
Point of View	56
Washington News	12-16

MEETING THE TEST AT M.I.T.



CALVIN CAMPBELL, M.I.T.

Starting with next year's freshmen, M.I.T. will require all students to show writing proficiency before they graduate. This year's freshmen missed the rule—but were encouraged to take the test, anyway (above).

Administration Won't Appeal Ruling that Limits Sex-Bias Law

By CHERYL M. FIELDS

WASHINGTON

In a move attacked by women's-rights leaders as a "clear retreat," the Reagan Administration has decided not to appeal a judge's ruling limiting the coverage of Title IX, a law barring sex bias in education, only to programs that directly receive federal dollars.

The decision contrasts sharply with two recent rulings by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit upholding a much broader application of the law. (See story, Page 17.)

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 bars sex bias "in federally assisted education programs or activities."

U. of Richmond Case

The case that the federal government decided not to appeal involved the University of Richmond. In July, Judge D. Dortch Warriner, of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, held that the Education Department's Office for Civil Rights had no authority to investigate the university's athletic program for sex bias because the program did not receive federal support.

He also barred the department "from investigating any other programs or activities at an educational institution within the jurisdiction of this court, absent a prior showing that such said program or activity is the recipient of direct federal financial assistance."

Judge Warriner specifically said that the receipt of federal grants and loans by students was not sufficient to bring their college or university under the coverage of Title IX.

In August, however, the Third Circuit ruled that the Pell Grants received by students at Grove City College in Pennsylvania put that institution in the scope of Title IX and that the law applied even when the federal aid that a college received was indi-

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

Colleges Fight Attempt to Tax Faculty Housing

Retroactive withholding is demanded by IRS

By JACK MAGARRELL

WASHINGTON

Housing provided to faculty members at reduced rent by some colleges is under attack by the Internal Revenue Service.

If the tax collectors prevail, a college with a substantial faculty-housing program could be forced to pay "hundreds of thousands of dollars" in retroactive withholding taxes, according to tax advisers.

The issue has been raised by I.R.S. attempts to collect back taxes from four New England institutions. The four—Amherst College, Smith College, Wellesley College, and Wesleyan University—have asked Congress to block the I.R.S. move. The American Association of University Professors is supporting their efforts.

The I.R.S. has made its position in the Amherst and Wesleyan cases available to tax agents across the country. Tax lawyers say that increases the likelihood that other campuses may be subjected to similar actions.

IRS Seeks Withholding

So far, the I.R.S. has sought only the taxes it contends the colleges should have withheld from faculty members' paychecks. It has not gone after individual professors.

However, faculty members who rent from their employers are concerned that the I.R.S. efforts will mean higher rents or more tax on their personal income.

The I.R.S. contends that when a college rents a house to a professor or administrator for less than it might get from renting the same house to someone else, the difference in rate constitutes "income" for the professor and the college should withhold taxes on it.

The New England colleges maintain that the housing subsidies are not part of the compensation of faculty members. Faculty members not living in college-owned housing do not receive extra income in lieu of housing, they note.

The four institutions argue it is important for them to have faculty members liv-

Continued on Page 14, Column 3

A Life of Philosophy and Politics

Few scholars of the stature of Hannah Arendt, the philosopher and political theorist who died in 1975, have been as controversial as she—or as hard to categorize.

An article about a new biography of Hannah Arendt begins on Page 27.

Washington Notes

Reagan Approves Reduction in Patent Fees

President Reagan has signed into law a measure that halves the fees that universities, small businesses, and independent inventors must pay the government for registering new patents and extending existing ones.

Effective October 1, such groups must pay $150 to file a new patent and $600 to maintain it for 11½ years.

The bill, HR 6260, also would extend programs of the Patent and Trademark Office through fiscal 1985.

OMB Seeks Comment on Paperwork Rules

The Office of Management and Budget is seeking public comment on proposed new rules, published in the September 8 *Federal Register*, aimed at minimizing the amount of data the federal government collects from institutions, individuals, and businesses.

The rules, said an official of the office, outline how the agency will carry out its responsibility to enforce the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980.

The public has until October 25 to comment on the proposal.

'Draconian,' Medical Schools Call Student-Loan Proposals

The Association of American Medical Colleges has denounced as "draconian" federal proposals aimed at stemming a delinquency rate that averages 12 per cent in Health Professions Student Loan.

The Department of Health and Human Services recently proposed regulations that would bar institutions with delinquency rates of over 5 per cent from making the loans and consider loans delinquent if they are more than 30 days overdue. The rules would take effect next March 31.

Thomas J. Kennedy, director of the planning and policy department of the medical-colleges association, said the proposals would mean the loan-repayment schedule at most institutions would have to be converted from an annual to a monthly basis.

"It's quite a formidable task to get everybody converted to a monthly payment schedule in six months," Mr. Kennedy said. "I think a 30-day delinquency rate is absurd," he added. "I think we are all for prompt payment of loans, but this is a little too much."

Colleges that did not meet the 5 per cent rate could make no new loans.

President Reagan Nominates Members of Science Board

President Reagan last week announced his intention to nominate four persons to the National Science Board, the policy-making arm of the National Science Foundation, for terms expiring in May, 1988:

Charles E. Phillips, dean of the College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences at the University of California at Davis.

John H. Moore, associate director and senior fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University.

Norman C. Rasmussen, professor of nuclear engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Roland Schmitt, vice-president for corporate research and development at the General Electric Company.

Few Students Find Aid Covers Their Costs

WASHINGTON

The average student at a two-year or four-year public college or university who receives student aid could not attend without that support, says a report based on a sample of 2.2 million students.

The preliminary report of a study sponsored by three public-college associations found that—even with federal aid, his or her own earnings, and money from other sources—the average independent student receiving aid still fell $1,488 short of covering education and living costs. The typical "dependent" student, one who received some family support, fell short by $443.

"Almost no students receive aid equal to the total costs of college, even counting their own earnings and any family assistance," said the report.

The study found that about one-third of the students at public colleges who receive federal aid are self-supporting. Because many are married and helping to support their own families, the report said, they have "considerably higher living expenses than dependent students, and also much greater unmet need."

Under regulations used to determine how much aid students can receive, it said, those living on the campus can count the entire cost of their room and board as an expense, but those living off the campus "are allowed only an arbitrary $1,100 'commuter allowance,' far below actual living costs." About half of the federally aided students surveyed had family incomes below the poverty line, now set at $9,200 for a family of four.

When only the dependent students were considered, the average family income was $16,500.

	Financially dependent students	Financially independent students
Student expenses		
Tuition and fees	$ 921	$ 702
Room and board	1,577	2,912
Other	1,267	2,458
Total	3,833	6,125
Student resources		
Expected parent contribution	469	11
Pell grants	714	832
Supplemental grants	117	146
State grants	159	158
College grants	43	31
College work-study program	252	276
State and college work programs	94	171
National Direct Student Loans	156	161
Guaranteed student loans	555	534
College loans	8	17
Expected student contribution	540	1,959
Aid from other sources	282	339
Total	3,390	4,636
Excess of expenses over resources	$443	$1,488

SOURCES: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY AND JUNIOR COLLEGES
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE UNIVERSITIES AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

The study was sponsored by the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, and the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, with financial support from the Exxon Education and Ford Foundations.

—C.M.F.

FULBRIGHT SENIOR SCHOLARS

1983-84 Awards Competition

UNIVERSITY LECTURING AND POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH

in

- AFRICA
- EAST ASIA and PACIFIC
- MIDDLE EAST and SOUTH ASIA
- LATIN AMERICA and CARIBBEAN
- EAST EUROPE and USSR
- WEST EUROPE

Deadline Extended to September 30, 1982

Information and Applications are available on campuses from the Office of the Graduate Dean at graduate institutions (the Office of International Programs at some institutions) or from the Office of the Chief Academic Officer at 2- and 4-year institutions. Materials are also available from CIES.

COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF SCHOLARS
11 DUPONT CIRCLE • WASHINGTON, DC 20036
(Affiliated with the American Council on Education)

The Fulbright Program is funded and administered by the United States Information Agency.

Side-lines

John Hawkins, a cheerleader at the University of Mississippi, broke an old tradition this month.

At the season's first Ole Miss pep rally, male cheerleaders have traditionally raced onto the field waving the Confederate battle flag while the band played "Dixie." But Mr. Hawkins, a junior who was elected to his post by a student vote last spring, refused to carry the flag. "In the same way whites have been taught to wave it with pride, I have been taught not to wave it for what it represents," he said.

Mr. Hawkins, who is black, suggested that a new flag be designed that would "cater to the interests of blacks, too."

University officials didn't seem upset by the affair, but some alumni were reported not to be pleased by the idea of changing the flag. Said an Ole Miss spokesman: "The only people profiting from this will be the vendors who sell flags. This is the silliest thing."

▪

Speaking of cheerleaders, two universities in Omaha have forbidden them to perform four-high pyramids because administrators at the two institutions are worried about injuries. Creighton University and the University of Nebraska at Omaha barred the stunt following reports that a cheerleader at Syracuse University had suffered a fractured skull in a fall from a pyramid.

▪

Politics and sports make a volatile mixture. That is the lesson learned by Monroe W. Yonce, a local officer of the Gamecock Club, the 11,100-member sports-booster group at the University of South Carolina. Last March, Mr. Yonce wrote several of his state lawmakers, urging them to re-elect an incumbent trustee of the university.

But, alas, Mr. Yonce's man lost. The winner of the seat, Michael J. Mungo, a former trustee who had lost his seat four years earlier to his now-vanquished foe, was not pleased by Mr. Yonce's letterwriting campaign. He noted that the Gamecock Club could lose its tax-exempt status by engaging in politics. "The clubs have been told that it's inappropriate to be involved in political activities," he said.

Mr. Yonce calls the flap "the most ridiculous thing I ever heard of" and denies that he wrote the letters on Gamecock Club stationery. "I don't even own any stationery. I was just writing my Congressmen like anybody else. This thing has gotten so blown out of proportion, I just can't believe it."

▪

At Indiana University–Purdue University at Indianapolis, they're charging people $25 to jog. For the fee, Indianapolis residents may, between now and Nov. 8, jog on the university's new outdoor track and use locker rooms during specified hours.

Joggers can save some money if they jog to the jogging sessions. Parking permits cost extra.

Athletics

A New Generation of Sports Magazines: Each Focuses on One College's Teams

By N. SCOTT VANCE

The fourth largest newspaper in Kentucky is not a metropolitan daily. It's a tabloid called *Cats' Pause* that devotes its full attention to what happens in the locker rooms and on the playing fields at the University of Kentucky.

A solid benefactor of the University of Alabama sports program, contributing about $10,000 each year to the athletic fund, isn't an alumnus or wealthy fan. He is the publisher of *Bama*, a magazine about the university's athletic programs, and he shares his earnings with the athletic department.

Those publications and others like them are leading a small revolution in the publishing business that keeps fans of college sports happy and helps athletic officials at some major sports universities promote their programs.

At least 25 such publications—all of them started within the past six years—do nothing but report on an individual university's athletic teams.

Nine of the publications are slick, colorful magazines, most of which either make contributions to their universities from their revenues or are owned and operated by university athletic departments.

The rest are tabloid newspapers, most of which are financially and editorially independent of the institutions they cover.

'It's Opportunistic'

The reactions on campuses to the tabloids and magazines are as diverse as the publications and the universities they write about.

"It's opportunistic. We see it as somebody trying to capitalize on Notre Dame," says Roger Valdiserri, director of sports information, about *Go Irish!*, a one-year-old tabloid on the university's football program.

Notre Dame opposes the publication, he

Continued on Following Page

Single-College Sports Publications

Institution	Title	Circulation	Format
U. of Alabama	*Bama*	12,500	Magazine
Auburn U.	*Inside the Auburn Tigers*	8,000	Magazine
Arizona State U.	*Sun Devil News*	10,000	Tabloid
U. of Arkansas	*Razorback Sports*	n.a.	Tabloid
Brigham Young U.	*BYU Sports Magazine*	15,000	Magazine
Clemson U.	*Orange and White*	6,000	Tabloid
U. of Florida	*Bullgator*	2,700	Tabloid
U. of Florida	*Gator Bait*	2,200	Tabloid
Florida State U.	*Osceola*	6,000	Tabloid
U. of Georgia	*Georgia Bulldog*	6,000	Magazine
U. of Houston	*Cougars*	5,000	Magazine
U. of Kentucky	*Cats' Pause*	24,300	Tabloid
Louisiana State U.	*Tiger Rag*	10,100	Tabloid
U. of Mississippi	*Ole Miss Spirit*	n.a.	Tabloid
Mississippi State U.	*Dawgsbite*	5,000	Tabloid
U. of Nebraska	*Huskers Illustrated*	n.a.	Magazine
U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	*Carolina Blue*	5,200	Tabloid
North Carolina State U.	*Wolfpacker*	n.a.	Tabloid
U. of Notre Dame	*Go Irish!*	n.a.	Tabloid
Ohio State U.	*Buckeye Leaves*	15,000	Tabloid
U. of Oklahoma	*Sooners Illustrated*	n.a.	Magazine
U. of South Carolina	*Spurs and Feathers*	12,400	Tabloid
U. of Tennessee	*Smokey's Tale*	n.a.	Tabloid
U. of Texas at Austin	*Longhorn Sports*	5,000	Magazine
Texas A&M U.	*Inside Aggie Sports*	4,000	Magazine

n.a.—not available

Title IX Applies to College Sports, Appeals Court Says

PHILADELPHIA

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit held last week that Title IX, a law barring sex bias in education, applies to Temple University's intercollegiate athletics program even though it gets no direct federal support.

The ruling came in a case filed by eight female student-athletes at the university, who charged that the institution was violating Title IX by discriminating against women in the provision of athletic scholarships, competition, equipment, coaching, and other areas.

The university denied that it discriminated and argued that Title IX did not apply because its athletics department receives no federal funds directly.

In its eight-page ruling, the circuit court relied on a decision that a three-judge panel of the court handed down in August concerning Grove City College, a small Presbyterian institution near Pittsburgh.

In that case the court ruled that an institution is covered by Title IX even if the only federal dollars it receives come through Pell Grants to its students.

It also held that the "all-inclusive terminology" of Title IX applies to "*all* forms of federal aid to education, direct or indirect."

Specific Answer on Athletics

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 says, "No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits or, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance."

The appeals court noted that Temple had asked the court to answer specifically whether the phrase "education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance" includes such things as intercollegiate athletics that receive no direct U.S. aid but that benefit from aid received by students or other parts of the university.

The circuit court said simply, "We answer this question in the affirmative."

The circuit court's ruling upheld a decision by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The lower court ruled last October that Title IX applied to Temple's athletics program because not only does the university receive about 10 per cent of its total annual operating budget from federal funds, but that:

"Affidavits and depositions indicate that the university's athletic department is the beneficiary of somewhat more direct federal assistance: work-study money pays the salaries of a sizable number of employees in the athletic department; many athletes receive federal grants and loans; and the intercollegiate athletic program makes use of a number of federally financed buildings." —CHERYL M. FIELDS

Magazines

Continued from Preceding Page

says, "because we don't want athletics to override the rest of the university."

Mr. Valdiserri says his university threatened *Go Irish!* with a lawsuit when the tabloid's advertisements touted it as the "official" magazine of the university's sports program, a claim the publisher no longer makes. Reporters for *Go Irish!* will not be allowed in the press box this fall, he says.

At the other end of the spectrum, Leon Cross, assistant athletic director at the University of Oklahoma, praises *Sooners Illustrated*, a four-year-old magazine covering Oklahoma sports. "It's been a great help to us. It gives us exposure, helps us communicate with our supporters, . . . and is a great help in our recruiting program."

The nine magazines, most of which cover all sports but focus on football, are the newest arrivals to the fledgling industry. Publishers of five magazines, unlike owners of most sports tabloids, have agreements with their respective universities to give a fixed share of their proceeds to the athletic departments. One magazine, at the University of Georgia, is owned and operated by the athletics department itself. Another makes occasional contributions to its university and the other two share none of their income.

No Investigative Reporting

Magazine publishers and their staffs work more closely with the universities than do the staffs of the tabloids.

"We're not out to do any investigative reporting," says Kirk McNair, who publishes both *Bama* and *Inside the Auburn Tigers*, a magazine about Auburn University. "We operate on the premise that supporters want to hear good things about the school. Of course, the winning seasons have made that job fairly easy."

For providing *Bama* with "access" to its sports program, Mr. McNair says, Alabama's athletic program reaps about $10,000 a year in royalties. The magazine, which sells subscriptions for $25 a year, has a circulation of about 12,500. Other magazine publishers give the universities from 12 per cent to 20 per cent of their sales.

While that money is helpful, according to Sam Daily, Alabama's assistant director of athletics, the extensive news coverage of Alabama's teams in the magazine is a more important benefit to the university.

Bama, which offers more information about more Alabama sports than newspapers do, he says, helps fans "feel more a part of what's going on."

The magazines also get endorsements, and sometimes assistance, from big-name coaches.

"Pat Dye [the football coach at Auburn University] asked us" to publish the magazine, says Mark Murphy, editor of *Inside the Auburn Tigers*. And George Berguson, owner of *Inside Aggie Sports*, says the new football coach at Texas A&M, Jackie Sherrill, is helping him improve his magazine.

"I read every issue from cover to cover," says Mr. Sherrill in an advertisement for the magazine, "and I urge every Aggie fan to do the same."

The tabloid newspapers maintain more editorial independence and, as a consequence, often have less congenial relationships with their respective universities than the magazines do.

Oscar L. Combs, often referred to as the granddaddy of the tabloid business, started *Cats' Pause*, generally acknowledged to be the first such newspaper, in 1976. When his paper was first to reveal the behind-the-scenes maneuvering of Gov. John Y. Brown to replace the university's football coach with George Allen, former coach of the Washington Redskins, the paper's reporters "were pretty much barred from football that season," Mr. Combs says.

"I won't dig [for controversial stories] for the sake of digging," Mr. Combs says, "but if I run across a story that will cost a coach his job, I'll print it. We won't whitewash anything."

That independence has forced the university to treat his publication more seriously than it has in the past, he says. With a circulation of 24,300, the tabloid reaches more Kentucky sports fans and contributors than daily newspapers in the state with circulations three times larger, Mr. Combs says.

Charles Sweeney, owner of *Go Irish!*, says he will continue publishing despite Notre Dame's open hostility toward his tabloid. When asked about Mr. Valdiserri's concern that athletics not "override" the academic side of the school, Mr. Sweeney responds, "Did you mention to him [Mr. Valdiserri] that it might be a little late for that?"

Notre Dame's position, Mr. Sweeney says, is "certainly an obstacle, but every obstacle can be surmounted." He'll continue the publication because "there is a need for it" and "because it's fun." *Go Irish!* advertisements promise that "a percentage of all subscription proceeds" will be donated to the university's athletic endowment fund.

Despite hostility at some universities, most athletic officials with teams covered by tabloids or magazines cite numerous benefits.

"When we send [prospective recruits] our magazine, we know it's being compared to everyone else's, and they [the students] can see the differences between programs," says Perry McIntyre, editor of the *Georgia Bulldog*, the only magazine of its type published by an athletic department.

Out-of-State Recruiting

Mr. McIntyre says his magazine, coupled with a weekly newsletter during the football season, is particularly valuable in out-of-state recruiting, since potential players can "see that they will get some out-of-state coverage."

Although it's difficult to document, some university officials also say they feel the publications help increase outside contributions to their athletics program.

Mr. Cross says he has received "quite a few calls" from people who read in *Sooners Illustrated* about a particular athletic program or fund drive and wanted to make a donation.

Adds Mr. McIntyre of the University of Georgia: "When somebody constantly has something in front of them about the program," they are more likely to answer "a call to contribute. They don't feel as removed from the program as the others do. Basically, it's a sell job."

In 1980, Mr. McIntyre says, Georgia converted a 30-year-old newsletter sent to sports boosters into a monthly magazine.

"When you're getting $3-million a year from your supporters, you realize you've got to give some attention to public relations," he says. The magazine costs $25 a year and reaches 6,000 subscribers.

One reason for starting the magazine, he said, was to compete with some 15 new university-sports magazines that appeared during 1979 and 1980. The magazines, only five of which survive in their original form, were owned by Thomas R. LeDuc, who was the first to begin publishing magazines on individual sports programs.

By 1980 Mr. LeDuc had also signed contracts with schools to publish as many as ten more magazines, but he went out of business in 1981. The downfall of Mr. LeDuc's empire has made some universities hesitant to enter into new contracts with magazine publishers, industry sources said.

Despite that inauspicious start, the industry is slowly moving ahead. Mike Henry, publisher of *Huskers Illustrated* (University of Nebraska) and *Sooners Illustrated*, says he hopes to sign contracts this year with two more universities to publish similar magazines on their sports programs.

This summer, 10 magazine and tabloid publishers gathered in Atlanta to establish the National Collegiate Sports Publications Asssociation. Chief on the association's agenda, besides attracting more members, according to its organizer Steve Ellis, will be soliciting national advertising.

Mr. Ellis, who publishes *Osceola*, a tabloid on Florida State University's athletic program, says the publications survive because they inject some excitement into the lives of their readers.

"The average Joe might not be too satisfied with his job or his everyday life. So he adopts a team. And we provide the information for him to do that. He pays his 25 bucks a year and he knows just as much about the sports program as the big-shot contributor."

Scores, Stars, and Stats of the Ivy League

PRINCETON, N.J.

Frustrated by news coverage of Ivy League athletics—and hoping to make some money—a University of Pennsylvania graduate has started a newspaper devoted to Ivy sports.

"It's very difficult for the Ivy graduate to follow Ivy sports," says Fritz Landman, the new publisher. "It's virtually impossible to find ice-hockey or lacrosse scores. Even in football, you're lucky if you find one paragraph buried in the sports section. In general, you're left hanging."

Ivy League fans will be left hanging no longer. This month, the inaugural issue of *Ivy Sports*, a 12-page tabloid to be published 25 times a year, was mailed to nearly 3,000 subscribers. A subscription costs $35 a year.

Ads in Alumni Magazines

Ivy Sports will deliver "the scores, the stars, the stats, and the standings" in each conference sport, proclaims the advertisement placed by Mr. Landman, a former marketing executive and publisher, in alumni magazines of the eight Ivy League institutions.

While Mr. Landman has never before played a formal role on the Ivy League sports scene, he is not a complete newcomer. Besides being an Ivy League graduate, Mr. Landman lives in Princeton, N.J., is married to a Brown University graduate, and has a son playing football at Dartmouth this fall.

The money behind the tabloid is also pure Ivy League.

"I made nine phone calls and got eight people" to help finance the venture, Mr. Landman says. The partners are three Princeton graduates, two Dartmouth graduates, one Brown alumnus, and two alumni of the University of Pennsylvania. The single unsuccessful call for money, Mr. Landman says, was placed to a non-Ivy graduate.

'Pleased to See It'

Response to the new publication among Ivy League sports officials has generally been positive.

"Honestly, I'm pleased to see it," says Charles Harris, director of athletics at the University of Pennsylvania. "Although the Ivy group has a different philosophical approach to athletics than some schools do, we still offer a quality product" that people will enjoy reading about, he said.

Says James Litvack, executive director of the Ivy League Conference: "Increasingly, newspaper coverage is concentrating on a few schools. So any publication that expands people's awareness of our programs is helpful."

Although Mr. Landman says his primary reason for starting the newspaper was to make money, he thinks the paper will be "philanthropic in its effects." Next year, for example, Mr. Landman hopes to sell advertising space to large companies, reserving part of their payments for an Ivy League scholarship fund. If he could sign up 12 corporate sponsors, he says, the fund would be fat enough after five years to support one $5,000 scholarship each year at every Ivy institution.

'Feeling of Fraternity'

Chances for the success of *Ivy Sports* are good, Mr. Landman believes, because of "a particularly close feeling of fraternity" among graduates of Ivy League institutions as well as a concentration of alumni on the East Coast. Other athletic conferences, including the Pacific-10 and Southeastern Athletic conferences, are also the subjects of specialized tabloids.

Explains Mr. Landman: "A guy who graduated from Cornell gets a kick from reading that his next-door neighbor's daughter scored the winning goal for Brown in a soccer game."

—N.S.V.

Rockefeller Foundation

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS FELLOWSHIPS—1983

The Rockefeller Foundation announces the 1983 Competition for Fellowships in International Relations. Aim of the program is to support men and women whose research and future careers will make significant contributions to the field of international affairs, particularly through improved formulation of foreign policies.

To this end, the Foundation awards some 10 fellowships to enable young scholars and professionals to conduct full-time research outside their own countries for a period not to exceed two years.

A few guidelines:

- *Competition is open to men and women anywhere in the world who have completed their academic or professional training and spent several years at work in the international field.*
- *Applicants are encouraged from the fields of political science and government, economics, history, sociology, law, business, journalism and the sciences.*
- *The program is aimed primarily at young people aged 25-35, but in unusual cases this may be extended to age 40. The Foundation particularly seeks applications from women, members of minorities, people from developing countries and others for whom access to international fellowships has for whatever reason been limited.*

Deadline for submissions of applications is January 15, 1983; the winners will be announced in October 1983. A detailed description of application procedures may be obtained by writing:

The Rockefeller Foundation
International Relations Fellowships
P.O. Box 40899
Washington, D.C. 20016
U.S.A.